THE EVENING STAR is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—postage prepaid—50 cents a month, one year, \$6; six months, \$3. [Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.] THE WEEKLY STAR—published on Friday—\$2 a year, postage prepaid. Six months, \$1; 10 copies for \$15; 20 copies for \$20. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance; no paper sent longer than is paid for. Rates of advertising made known on application.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Rev. CAMPBELL FAIR, D. D., of Baltimore, will deliver an address before the Brotherhood of St. John's Church, Georgetown, THIS EVENING, at 7:30. Public cordially invited. of the friends of Ireland, at School Hall on N street, between 7th and 8th streets northwest, on MON-DAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing branch of the I.N.L.L.

By order of committee.

NOTICE. - THE STATED MEETING OF the COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will be held at the residence of M. Caton, esq., on 5th, between G and H streets northwest, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. By order of the President, n4-2t R. W. CLAXTON, Secretary.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I hereby render sincere thanks for myself and family, to Mr. William S. Buchly, Undertaker, for his great kindness in taking charge of the remains of my dear son, (of whose death we were unfortunately ignorant), for his using every means for identification, and his Christian charity for burying him, at his own expense, at the Congressional complex. pense, at the Congressional cemetery.

The remains of George Prinzhern were reinterred at Rock Creek cemetery, on 3d of November. 1t\* THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of LOWE HENNING, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, is

firm name of WEEDEN & MORRISON, is this day dis-solved by mutual consent. The business will be con-tinued by D. B. WEEDEN, who is authorized to collect all debts due, and will pay all liabilities. n3-2t\*

ON AND AFTER TO-MORROW, NOVEMBER 1st, 1881, our branch yard, corner 2d street and Indiana avenue, will be discontinued, and our only yard and office will be at our mill, foot south Capitol street, where we will be pleased to receive all orders. BOOTH, WEMPLE & SMITH.

Trustees for the ensuing year.

WALTER S. COX, President.
old-m&ftd

MILBURN'S PHARMACY, 1429 Pennsylvania avenue.

GAS FIXTURES. E. F. BROOKS, with Mitchell, Vance & Co.'s goods and a quarter of a century practical experience. I can meet all competition and sell at LOWEST RATES. Immense Stock. Fine selection. Retort Gas Stoves, reduced rates.

E. F. BROOKS, 531 15th street.

ATTORNEYS.

Attorney-at-Law, Has removed his office to Rooms 6 and 8, Gunton Law Building, Louisiana avenue, near City Hall. jy25-6m

STOVES, Novelty FURNACES, &c. PLUMBING, TIN-ROOFING, JOBBING, STOVE

Prices and terms reasonable. A No. 7 RANGE, with all the fixtures, \$14. Connected to Telephone Exchange. o6-1m, 1p

HAYWARD & HUTCHINSON,

HAVE AN ENTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS IN ALL

THEIR LINES.

SPECIAL FEATURE OF OUR BUSINESS.

tions in all our branches.

RICH JEWELRY.

GOLD, SILVER AND ONYX JEWELRY, embracing all the latest styles for both Ladies and Gen-

A POSITIVE CURE MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER. 25 CENTS A PACKAGE. A. M. KLOCZEWSKI'S PHARMACY,
423 9th street northwest.

BOYS' CLOTHING HOUSE, 909 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

STEINMETZ. 1237 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE OPENING OF LADIES' FURS. SEAL DOLMANS AND SACQUES.

Fur-lined Garments of the Latest Patterns.

P. HANSON HISS & CO.

MANTELS ...... MIRRORS ...... WAINSCOTING.

LOW'S ART TILES FOR FIREPLACES, HEARTHS, WAINSCOTINGS AND BATHROOMS.

FIRST PREMIUM EVERYWHERE.

Knenna

Vol. 58-No. 8,919.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1881.

TWO CENTS.

Wall Street To-day. RAILROAD BONDS GENERALLY RIGHER.

New York, November 4.- The Post's financial

article, 1:40 p.m. edition, says: At the stock exchange U.S. bonds are unchanged. Southern

state bonds are steady. Railroad bonds are generally higher, the principal changes being an ad-

vance of 1% in Texas & Pacific land grant incomes

hour kalk per cent. There was then a decline of net result we have irregular changes, but as a rule

Bloomington & Western, which yesterday ad-

ranced to 49, is down to 47%, and Reading is down per cent. The stocks which have shown the nest strength of those for which the

15%, and again declined to 44%. D. and R. G. also fell to 80% from 82%, and has recovered only a frac-

ion. Wall street is still very much confused as to

street, however, is becoming rather more bullish

dearing house in the sum of \$1,078,833.85. The

market for foreign exchange is firm, because of an

reporters. The declining tendency of the produce

Flipper.

THE QUESTION HE IS CALLED UPON TO DECIDE

GALVESTON, TEX., November 4 .- A News, Fort

Davis, special states that before proceeding to ar-

vesterday the judge advocate stated that it would

not be proper to present additional charges which

original sets were formulated unless the prisoner

agreed voluntarily that the two sets might be

combined and tried at the same time by the orig-

inal court as now constituted. Captain Barber, the counsel for the defendant, asked if the judge

advocate would agree that the court as now con-

stituted should try both charges in case the de-

fendant preferred to be tried on the charges sepa-

rately, to which he replied he was not authorized

to make any such agreement, but that if a second

trial was held at this time those detailed for the

first would be called upon to act, so far as he was

concerned. The court then adjourned until to-day

to enable the accused to determine the course he

The Irish Rent Resisters.

HOPES OF FAVORABLE RESULTS FROM THE LAND ACT.

dent of the Daily News at Armagh, discussing the

subject of the fears entertained in some quarters

in regard to a block in the working of the land act,

says it is obviously absurd to suppose that because

so many thousands of notices have been served

they will, or even a decent proportion of them, ever come to trial. As soon as a few decisions have been

given and as soon as the tendency of the decisions

begins to be grasped by landlord and tenant an

amicable arrangement will take place in an over-

The Troublesome Indians in Northern

Mexico.

HOSTILITIES WHICH MAY LAST FOR YEARS.

TOMESTONE, ARIZONA, November 4.—Advices from Sonora say that the hostiles who recently broke out at San Carlos were camped at Cascade Lallis to the number of 250 warriors with their

Jailis to the number of 250 warriors with their families. They were trying to make peace with the Mexican authorities there. Gen. Terrazos was near them with 400 troops. He was awaiting the arrival of Col. Nanez with 165 more troops from

Bairope, it is believed here, for the purpose of at-

tacking the Indians before they could get to the mountains. The authorities, as a blind, were

holding out inducements to the Indians until the

troops were ready to attack them. It is reported

that Juli's band of 800 Indians have left the main

band and are making a campaign into Sonora. It was also reported that the Indians had all left for

the Quaynaha mountains, and if this is true it is

said the Indians cannot be subdued for years to

The Christiancy Divorce Case.

THE HACKMAN IDENTIFIES MRS. CHRISTIANCY.

To-day the counsel for the defendant in the

Christiancy divorce, having stipulated with the

plaintiff's counsel not to further object to the

hackman, Dennis Bland, having an opportunity to

identify Mrs. Christiancy as the lady in his hack

December 25, 1879, the hearing was resumed at the office of Messrs. Cuppy and Ingersoil. Bland was present and identified Mrs. Christiancy. The stip-

ulation is that the defence is to have opportunity

Columbian Institution for the Deal

ANNUAL REPORT-INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

The report of the board of managers of the Co-

lumbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was

received by the Secretary of the Interior to-day.

On the 1st of July, 1880, there were 59 pupils re-

admitted 55, making an aggregate of 114.
The general health of the institution has been good. Among the casualties reported

is that of John W. Brown, of Franklin, Ind., who was killed in November last by the falling of a

heavy timber used to support a revolving swing also, the drowning of Oscar Osborn on the 4th of

tution are announced:-Hon. Henry D. Cooke,

visit to the institution. The report sets forth that the gymnasium building was completed in July last

having also a swimming pool, bowling alley, &c.

The deaths in the year have been 4. The estimates

WASHINGTON CATTLE MARKET.-At the Queens

town drove yards on the Metropolitan Branch, E

for next year amount to \$70,000.

whelming proportion of cases.

orders are not furnished by one two firms are Northwest, Texas Pac., N. P. preferred, the trunk line stocks and the ievated railroad stocks. Pac. Mall was very weak n the morning, falling to 44, but later advanced to

to 75%, and 1% in Rome, Watertown & Ogdensbur firsts to 97. The stock market opened kalk higher than it closed yesterday, and advanced in the first

Washington News and Gossip.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS TO-DAY.-Internal revenue, \$606,537.72; customs, \$774,511.28. SECRETARY BLAINE, Mrs. Blaine and Miss Sherman left for New York to-day on the limited

express train. WILL NOT EXPIRE IN TEN DAYS .- The published statement that the appointment of Assistant Attorney General McCammon as auditor of railroad accounts will expire in ten days is erroneous. Mr. McCammon will continue to act until his successor is appointed and confirmed by the Senate. The ten days' tenure applies to appointments made while the Senate is in session, and not during a recess of Congress.

THE TALLAPOOSA left Portsmouth, Va., yesterday afternoon for the north.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS .- Capt. E. P. Meeker, to the Brooklyn, and as marine officer of the South Atlantic station, relieving Capt. L. E. Fagan, who will hold himself in readiness to relieve Capt.

NAVAL ORDERS.-Lieut. Commander G. E. Ide, to temporary duty at the New York navy yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Waggener, to tem porary duty on board the iron-clads at City Point, Va. Pav Inspector Richard Washington, as navy pay agent at Washington, D.C., on the 15th inst., Mr. JESSIE W. JACKSON, having purchased the interests of W. H. HENNING in the late firm of LOWE & HENNING, the Real Estate business in all its branches will be conducted in future under the name and firm of LOWE & JACKSON, 500 East Capitol street.

Va. Pav Inspector Richard Washington, as navy pay agent at Washington, D.C., on the 15th inst., relieving Pay Inspector J. A. Smith, who is ordered to settle accounts. Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. Kelly, to duty in connection with engineers' stores of the New York pay word in addition to stores at the New York navy yard, in addition to his present duties. Passed Assistant Engineer N. P. Towns, to the New York navy yard. Passed Assistant Engineer H. S. Ross, from the Brooklyn

and placed on waiting orders. come to light. It is not for gain, but for advertis-WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER, 31, 1881.—
The copartnership between REES EVANS and ROBERT McLEOD is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Bills against the firm of EVANS & McLEOD will be presented to REES EVANS, who will continue the business of Stone and Marble Cutting at 1st and B streets southwest.

ROBERT McLEOD.

Come to fight. It is not for gain, but for advertising purposes. Quack doctors, patent medicine men and the whole of that mob are utilizing the silver coinage of the country to bring to the attention of the public their wares and alleged cures. Within the past two months a large number of silver coins have been put in circulation for such advertising purposes. One side of the coin is just stamped upon it in letters of black the advertise-ment that is desired to be circulated. There is no THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the Office of said
Company, in Washington, on THURSDAY, November
17, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COLUMstamping of these advertisements differs from the
stamping of these advertisements differs from the
stamping of these advertisements differs from the
son shall be held to answer, except upon a motion
to show probable cause. The rule is that the
take out any of the bullion. It is simply the deto show probable cause. The rule is that the
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the military authorities of the men of the more than the other that no perto show probable cause. The rule is that the
take out any of the purpose of electing the purpose of electing the purpose of the men of the military authorities of the men of th being stamped upon silver coins. The novelty of way are not amenable to law.

eral Hatton will return to the city and assume side are seeking to avoid the petit jury, as they charge of his office next Monday. -- Assistant Attorney General Freeman, of the Post Office department, has returned from New York.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen leaves for his home in Pennsylvania on Monday next to vote.

—Commissions were to-day sent to the following postmasters: Mary C. Chambers, Point of Rocks, Frederick county, Md.; Virginia A. Goode, Skin-overter Chasterfield county, V. quarter, Chesterfield county, Va.

NEWS FROM THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.-Rear Admiral Clitz reports to the Navy department, under date of September 27th, from Yokohama, that sary. Having read from the fifth amendment to there have been no changes in the distribution of the vessels of the Asiatic squadron except that the Swatara had been ordered on September 19th to proceed to Yokohama, touching at Nagasaki. Upon the receipt of the news of the death of President (Carfield the procedure) and the continuous content of the Constitution, he said that as that amendment to the Constitution, he said that as that amendment to the vessels of the Asiatic squadron except that the procedure of the Constitution, he said that as that amendment to the Constitution, he said that as that amendment to the Constitution, he said that as that amendment to the Constitution, he said that as that amendment specifies certain crimes which can only be prosecuted "on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," it necessarily implies that there are crimes which may be prosecuted in some other way, and Garfield the proper ceremonies were ordered for the station. The foreign men-of-war in port joined except by information. He said that the right

Charles Whittington, postmaster at Paddy's Mills, in Shenandoah county, Va., has been caught by Mr. Smalls, of the inspection division of the Post Office department, in rendering false and fraudulent returns as to the cancellation of postage some criminal cases being clear, both under the has on hand a large assortment of the best makes of LATROBES, Cox, Whiteman & Cox's Celebrated Splendid and Rugby and other RANGES and HEATING dishonest postmaster to refund the money he had illegally obtained and had him removed, turning over the office to his sureties. He shipped postage stamps to Baltimore and sold them and made affidavit that all the stamps he got from the depart-ment were used at his own office. The department is prosecuting numbers of cases of this character all over the country, having determined to break up this traffic in stamps.

INGERSOLL UPON THE NEW MEXICANS.-Col. "Bob" Ingersoll in speaking of New Mexico, to which he ascertain what crimes were infamous at the time and his wife lately made a hurried visit, says, "there are not as many savages there as here; the | that in order to ascertain what crimes are in-Indians are not as bad as you think, they have not been Christianized yet. People are not as much the old English authorities, in some cases to the folios, for by the amendment of the law of being nut in the pention of the law of evidence the distinction has cassed to be a practice. being put in the penitentiary."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S ROOM AT THE WHITE House.—The room to be occupied as his private apartment by President Arthur is to be entirely renovated and refurnished before he takes posses-The walls now papered with blue and gold are to be scraped and new paper put thereon. The stationary washstand in it, from which the water was cut off two years ago, and the pipes of which were soldered up, is not to have water introduced into it again. A bath room and washstand that it we except forgery, all of the text writers in the scrape of the ING AND MODERNIZING OF DEFECTIVE will be made ready for President Arthur in a compluming in city residences is MADE THE municating room, the door of which can be closed municating room, the door of which can be closed rectly concern the administration of public jus-so securely as to prevent all danger of infecting tice, a fact which leads Greenleaf on Evidence to his sleeping room with sewer gas.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENSION BUREAU has been submitted by Commissioner Dudley to the Secretary of the Interior, recapitulating the operations of the last fiscal year. It shows that on the 30th of June, 1881, the were 268,830 pen-sioners, classified as follows: Army invalids, 153,025; army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 76,683; navy invalids, 2,187; navy widows, etc., 2,008; survivers of the war of 1812. 8.898; widows of the war of 1812, 26,029; 28,740 pensioners were added to the roll during the year, and the names of 10,712 were dropped, leaving a net increase of 18,028. At the close of the year the annual pensions averaged \$107, and the aggregate annual value of all pensions was \$28,769,967. The annual disbursements of the office, however largely exceed this sum. For instance, the total amount paid for pensions during the year (exclusive of certain arrears on claims allowed prior to January 25th, 1879) was \$49,723,147, the difference being accounted for by arrears of pensions or "accrued pensions." The amount paid out during the year as "first payments" to new pensioners

A STORY OF A MINE.—The mention in THE STAR of Wednesday that the Mexicans had taken possession of the San Feliato mine and driven the has rarely been bestowed upon any such of American company, which was working it, away, recalls to a writer for The Star the romantic story told her by a prominent New York original manuscript authorities in England from physician in September. He said that twenty the 13th century down, and examined the whole, years ago he was in Chicago, and was called to attend the death-bed of an old Mexican. The doctor remained faithfully at his side until he drew his last breath, and just before he died the old man said: "Doctor, may God reward you for your kindness to me, I have no money to give you, but I can tell you a secret known to me only, which may some time prove valuable to you." In a faint voice he then told of how he had become possessed of the knowledge of the exact locality of one of the lost mines in Mexico, which had not been worked for more than a century, and he gave the physician the maps showing the situa-tion, which he had been carrying about with him, being too poor himself to use the knowledge for his own advantage, but always hoping to find some one to buy his valuable secret. The physician thought little of the matter at the time, or until many years afterwards. Within a year he has been there with a partner and bought the land where his maps said the mine would be found without disclosing why he wanted that tract. The mine was found, has been successfully worked

and has proved one of the richest mines in Mexico. Personal.—Justice Field will sail from Europe for New York on November 19th, and confidently expects to be in Washington by December 1st. Mr. Kasson (one of the prominent candidates for Speaker) will occupy the residence of Mrs. Berry, on H street, between 15th street and Lafayette Square, which he has leased.—Mr. Marshall Brown, one of our old and greatly respected citizen, is lying very ill at his residence, corner of 18th and I streets.—Senator Conkling, who is in New York at the same hotel with President Arthur, is said to be still unwell, though he is recovering York at the same hotel with President Arthur, is said to be still unwell, though he is recovering from his malarial attack.—The Hon. Lionel Sackville-West, the new British Minister, arrived at Philadelphia to-day by the steamer Indiana, and some of the leading Philadelphians, including Mr. George W. Childs have made arrangements to entertain him handsomely in that city. In appearance Mr. West is under the medium height. He wears a full beard, and is rather bald, and looks about fifty years of age.

THE CRUISE OF THE CUTTER RUSH.—The Treasury department is informed that the revenue cutter Rush, which left San Francisco this summer to cruise amongst the Seal Islands and the islands of the Aleutian Archipelago in pursuit of vessels engaged in illicit trade and the illegal killing of fur bearing animals in Alaskan waters, having successfully accomplished the object of her mission, has returned to San Francisco, where she arrived on the 1st.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES. ARGUMENT CONTINUED TO-DAY,

MR. BLISS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

At an early hour this morning the Criminal Court room was crowded with spectators anxlously waiting the developments of the day. The tables of counsel were filled with law books conoccupied by the government. At ten o'clock Messrs. Brewster, Bliss and Cook, of counsel for the government, were early in their places, and shortly afterwards Messrs. Totten, Ingersoll, Shellabarger and Wilson came into court. It being Mr. Bliss' turn to argue on behalf of

the government, he said: "May it please your honor, it has been assigned to me on behalf of the government to present to the court such reasons as led the counsel on behalf of the government to take what we admit to affirmation showing probable cause; and that that be a somewhat unusual proceeding of filing or excludes that form of proceeding which prevailed seeking to file this information. As was stated to at the common law. your honor at the time we made the application for that permission, we were placed in that the only right of information this condition: The grand tury had been which can be filed here is not the adjourned until the 3d of October, and what we regarded as some of the most important and effective overt acts in pursuance of this con- body else, who deems himself affected by it. I do spiracy had taken place on the 1st of October, 1878; and it was open to the claim, therefore, that under the three years statute of limitations, unless proceedings were commenced in court before the 1st | proceeding like this, where there comes here an of October, 1881, they would be barred under the statute. Under those circumstances it was not open to us to consider whether we preferred to go men and the whole of that mob are utilizing the before the grand jury or whether we preferred to seek to file an information. We were placed in the condition that if we did not file silver coins have been put in circulation for such an information, or seek to file one, we felt that we advertising purposes. One side of the coin is just as it comes out of the mint. The other side has we therefore adopted that course; your honor sanctioned our filing the information subject to a difficulty in passing these coins, as the person who has them passed upon him can in turn readily get therefore, we may claim to be here without being rid of them by placing them in payment with the unmutilated side uppermost on the counter. The stamping of these advertisements differs from the

self in the place of the people. The position of myself, and I think of my assothe thing naturally attracts attention. It is a clates in these cases, is briefly this: We have no it for crimes which we could not, probably, but suffering with ecchymosed eyes, which are genequestion whether the men who advertise in this | desire, under ordinary circumstances, to proceed outside of the general practice in criminal cases. We have no desire to avoid the grand jury. But I P. O. D. Notes.-First Assistant Postmaster Gen- think we might just as well charge that the other have to charge that we are trying to avoid the grand jury. We have no desire to do anything except what we can show to your honor sitting in your place good cause for doing. I agree that under ordinary circumstances, without good cause shown, the proper and expedient way is to proceed

He then took up the line of his argument, tending to show that the chief ground, and the one to to be first considered here, as it goes to the basis of the whole proceeding, is apparently that no in this country, but that an indictment is neceswith the flagship, the Monocacy, in paying tribute to proceed by information in criminal cases has to the dead. WHY A VIRGINIA POSTMASTER WAS REMOVED .- formation or indictment," and he read from section 32 of the act of April 30, 1790, (chap. 9 ute was reenacted in the Revised Statutes in L statutes of the United States and under the decisions of the courts, the question remains whether the crime charged in this information is one coming within the class in which informations are allowable." He said "the only possible limitation to the right to file an information is found in the fifth amendment to the Constitution already quoted. That amendment prevents the filling of famous crime." He said that "the offence charged in this information being clearly not capital, it of the adoption of the Constitution." He thought evidence the distinction has ceased to be a practical one in the law of England, if not in all of our states." He said that the test of "infamy is in the nature of the crime itself." He asked, "judged by this test, what crimes are infamous? In the general language of the text books the definition of crimes which are infamous is treason, felony and those crimes which are included under the desig-"treason and felony, and every crimen falsi, as perjury, forgery and the like. It was his opinion that if we except forgery, all of the text writers in

> say that "from these decisions it may be deduced that the crimen falsi of the civil law not only involves the charge of falsehood, but also is one which may injuriously affect the administration of justice by the introduction of falsehood and fraud." He said that there is "no decision that a conspiracy to defraud, or any conspiracy which does not concern the administration of justice, is an infa-mous crime." Said he: "This question came up most distinctly in the case of the Ville de Varsovie. 2 Dodson, 174, where, though it was in an admiralty court, Sir William Scott (Lord Stowell) said he must decide it on the principles of law. He held that there was no case in which a conviction for conspiracy had been held to make a man infamous unless it was a conspiracy to do something which directly affected the administration of justice, and that he would not go beyond the existing decisions. He said that the case before Sir William Scott was one where Lord Cochrane, who was offered as a witness, had been convicted of a conspiracy to depress the public funds by the circulation of unfounded reports. He said, "in Bashel vs. Barrett, 2 Ry. & Moody, 434, a conviction of conspiracy to bribe a witness to stay away, was held to render a witness incompetent. 'The essence of the offence of which the witness is convicted in the attempt to prevent the course of justice.'" He said that criminal conspiracies were gone into with a thoroughness and detail of historic accuracy such as and he sums it up in this way: "There appears to be no evidence that during the first of these periods (from 1200 to 1602) any other crime of conspiracy or combination was known to the comion law than that which was authoritatively and finally defined in A.D. 1305, by the ordinance of conspirators, 33, Edward I, as consisting in con-federacy or alliance for the false and malicious promotion of indictments and pleas, or for empracery or maintenance of various kinds," &c. He said: I wish to call your honor's attention to a consideration which applies not only here but which applies to a large portion of the argument which was made yesterday, or rather to a large number of positions taken by the argument made yesterday; and that is, that your honor should not, even if your honor should not be clear that the crime of conspiracy

may not have been an infamous crime, if you should regard it as a double question, upon this motion somewhat formal in itself, certainly without the strictness of criminal pleading under other circumstances, decide that question adversely to the government but should allow the versely to the government, but should allow the proceed; no more than your honor should decide adversely to the government the novel question which the gentleman raised yesterday, that a conspiracy to defraud must be a conspiracy, or a crime which, committed by one man would have been a statutory crime against the United States. That is admittedly a new point, and I apprehend that your honor would not upon this motion, whatever might be the inclination of your tion, whatever might be the inclination of your mind, decide that question and turn the government out of court; nor do I think your honor would turn the government out of court. Your honor would not decide that the 13th section of the Revised Statutes, the saving the 13th section of the Revised Statutes, the saving section, declaring the repeal of an act should not affect crimes and penalties accrued, any more than your honor would declare upon that question, decide that question, and say that prosecutions commenced at the time of the plea does not apply to penalties incurred for which no prosecution had been commenced. The question is whether conspiracy is an infamous crime; the question is whether section 5,440 of the Revised Statutes, in reference to conspiracy to defraud, applies to any crime committed by an individual. All those are questions which should be decided in a more formal manner and under more strict rules of criminal pleading and practice than it is possible to apply here. Therefore, while undoubtedly your honor's mind is clear upon those points, if your honor should conclude to decide them against the government, upon this motion it should not be so decided, but the case should be permitted to proceed. I make that suggestion, not that I have

what course should be pursued.

Having taken up his line of argument, he said

one filed by the Attorney General of his own motion as an ex-officio information, and one filed by tables of counsel were filled with law books con- of some person affected by the taining the authorities sustaining the position alleged crime, a criminal information."

Mr. Wilson said: - I desire to correct my friend on the other side. My point is this, (and I the facts, and not only charge that it was unlawful thought I stated it yesterday so that the court and extravagant, but must also show why it was fully understood it) that the class of cases of unlawful and extravagant. Here the United which the gentleman is now speaking, informa- States carry the mails simply as means of profit. tions filed by the Attorney General, upon his own motion, or his own discretion, or his own respon- the mails to some village in the Sierras, simply sibility, I said that that could not be done in this | because there were not letters enough in the bag country, because the Constitution says that no to pay expenses? Was that to be the standard for man can be arrested except upon an oath or

any difference upon that subject. He assumes right which the Attorney General had, to file an ex-officio information for a misdemeanor, but an information to be filed on the information of some officer of the government, acting on behalf of the the Attorney General, and where the offense is an offense against the government; where there can whom it could be done; where it is in that way, from the very nature of the case, it corresponds to the information which the Attorney General files, has a right to file, and the only limitation which is placed upon that power is the limitation which necessarily end inferentially arises placed upon the Attorney General to file an information than what arises from the two clauses in but under the Constitution of the

A recess was here taken. THE AFTERNOON SESSION. When the court reassembled at quarter to one temporarily suspended for the purpose of receiving the report of the grand jury. This formality over, Mr. Bliss resumed his argument. He quoted at length to show that an efficer representing the says that no unfavorable criticism could be justly government stood in a different relation as a prosecutor than a private person going before the grand jury. The government and the government alone was affected if this information was well founded in fact. He could say that, in point of fact, he found that in the southern district of New York, it had become a practice of the District Attorney to file an information without even trict Attorney to file an information without even an oath. He did not know whether it was intended and other places where they were quartered, have to raise the question that the defence had no pre- no fault whatever to find. vious notice of the intention to the counsel. Totten having answered this in the negative, Mr. Bliss did not go further into the question. extraordinary position, he said, was taken that Mr. Brady having had some discretion to exercise and having exercised it corruptly, that he could information, including others, ordinary to him that these gentlemen should say now impeachment amounts to nothing. Any officer of the government could then, after the most corrupt practices, only resign. He referred the impeachment plan. Referring to the Tweed case, he said it was not alleged in the indictment against him that any of the money ever went into his pocket. Still counsel came her and laughed because they did not allege in the information that any of the money went into Gen. Brady's pocket. He said that people had more respect for a writer when he put his writings in calf-bound volumes than when he put them into a Brady's case that protects a man because he wears the ermine. He made here a severe arraignment of Gen. Brady, who, he said, being entrusted with ing this man out and putting that man in, and squeezing this contractor or that to pay a contribution. Perhaps, he urged, before the defence finish this case they will seek to avail themselves of the principle which they laid down yesterday, that members of Congress, too, are exempt from such prosecution or exemption. such prosecution or exemption. Quoting from section 5,440 in reference to the crime of conspiracy, he held that the informa-

tion charged such crime in legal and proper form. He asked if the United States could not say that a conspiracy against them was a crime, without going to the common law to define what a conspiracy was. He dwelt at considerable length upon the laws touching upon conspiracy, citing many authorities. By any mode in which the United held are liable under the conspiracy act. They were told that the section of the revised statutes providing punishment for crimes such as were alleged against the defendant, had been repealed, and therefore these persons, if guilty, are to escape punishment, as such repeal operated as a repeal of the entire law, notwithstanding the section referred to had been repealed since the alleged offences were committed. He argued at length to show that the principle was established in law that such changes in statutory acts were considered to be still in force respecting offences committed prior to the repeal. He cited two anal-ogous cases where indictments made subsequent were sustained in accordance with the saving provisions of section 13, of the Revised Statutes. lenge their right to file such information, but he claimed that other grounds had been entered upon which did not rightly come up here. No attack, he said, had been made on the first count of the information, except the allegation that a conspiracy to defraud must be a conspiracy to exist-

Mr. Wilson here interrupted the speaker and referred Mr. Bliss to a newspaper report of the proceedings in the court yesterday, to show that the first count had been attacked on other grounds. The part to which Mr. Wilson referred was that in which he alleged that what was alleged to have been done had not been constituted a crime by the statutes. Mr. Wilson called attention, further along in his remarks, to the point where he said that it was not enough to merely allege that the

Mr. Bliss said he did not prefer to follow the defence in their criticisms of the second and third counts of the information, leaving that for others; simply saying that if they sustained one of the counts it would be sufficient for the purposes of the prosecution. The first count of the indictment was in strict accordance with the decisions in the was in strict accordance with the decisions in the Cruikshank case (which he quoted at length) and in consonance with all the precedence in conspiracy cases. He claimed that the information conformed in every way with the principles laid down in the Cruikshank case. Speaking of the ground taken by the defence, that the matters and things alleged in the information as having been conspired to be done were impossible of execution by the defendants or any of them, he said that it was held that Mr. Brady could not have committed these frauds; but the he said that it was held that Mr. Brady could not have committed these frauds; but the fact remained that the government charged him with doing them. The prosecution would agree with the defence that it was impossible for Gen. Brady to have committed these frauds legally. Whether the allegations made by the government were true or not, was not the subject of inquiry here. Referring to the District laws on the subject of conspiracy, he said that it was held that what was infamous here was not infamous elsewhere. He thought, however, that Gen. Brady and his associates did not come under this class, as they were infamous everywhere.

In closing, Mr. Bliss said he had sought to argue this as a law case to be decided on legal principles. He had not sought, and did not seek in the case to do anything but justice to the government, justice to the accused, justice to himself. Mr. Bliss ceased speaking at \$15, and Mr. Ingersoli commenced his argument.

or have had any doubt in my mind as to what your honor's judgment will be, but for the purpose of suggesting to you the views which we entertain as tall. How much did it prove against his client? What was charged against his client? This information appears to have been present-Having taken up his line of argument, he said that he would now consider the question as to the right of the prosecution to flie an information, and whether the proper procedure has been pursued and whether the present information is correct in form. He said that, "as to proedure, it has already been stated that at common law there were two kinds of informations." section alleging that Brady, Turner, French, Mc-Donough, Brown and others corruptly conspired crown prosecutor in the relation to defraud the government by procuring unnecessome person affected by the sary compensation and to be paid for carrying the mails on a certain route, &c. The first objection While treating of this subject, he was interrupted by Mr. Wilson, who thought the position of the defense was misunderstood.

Internal information. In all soft a certain route, &c. The first objection he made was to the word unnecessary. It was for the Post Office department to say what was unnecessary. It was not for the District Attorney to decide that question. The pleader must set forth accurately Will it now be said that it is extravagant to carry measuring what was extravag ance?

ADJOURNED TILL TO-MORROW. At 3:10 p.m., Mr. Ingersoll not having closed his Mr. Bliss:-I do not see that that makes remarks, the court adjourned till to-morrow. The District Attorneyship.

REPORTED COMING CHANGE. It is learned, from good authority, that President Arthur is seriously considering the question of superceding District Attorney Corkhill, a strong pressure having been brought to insure a change, which, it is well known, Attorney General MacVeagh ernment. I apprehend your honor will have no has, for some time, favored. It is said by an inti- everywhere by all Americans in the most cordial mate friend of the late President Garfield that he had become satisfied that the public good demanded a change, and the evening before he was shot he had formally decided upon the removal of Col. Corkhill. Subsequent events, however, postponed any action upon the matter until quite re-

> The Ninth Massachusetts Boys. THE STORIES TO THEIR DISCREDIT-THEIR BEHAVIOR

IN WASHINGTON ALL RIGHT. The charges made by Richmond newspapers and others, reflecting upon the conduct of the 9th Masreference to an oath. There is no other limitation sachusetts regiment, during the recent trip of that the Constitution: one that it cannot be done for a | being investigated by a committee representing capital or infamous crime; the other that no per- | the military authorities of the Bay state. When were interviewed by STAR reporters, and made United States he cannot file it for an infamous | broad and general denials of the charges. Among offense. The English Attorney General could file the several hundred soldiers several were found certainly could file it without oath, which we can- rally taken as signs that the sufferer had recently engaged in fisticuffs. This was the only evidence they brought with them of any unusual proceeding, and that, it will be observed, is merely presumptive. No charge has been made affecting their conduct here, none, probably, could be sustained. They kept perfect order, paid their bills, and in every way comported themselves as gentlemen. Col. Webster, the adjutant general of the District militia, passed upon their behavior while here. He praises their marching and discipline as a military body very highly. The regiment is composed mostly of young Irishmen, he says, some of whom may drink a little and be a little wild. The members of the Union Veteran Corps, who entertained the "Irish regiment" when here, speak well of their

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE THIRD AUDITOR .- Third Auditor Keightley has submitted his annual report | welcome. to the Secretary of the Treasury. He gives tabular not, as an executive officer, be proceeded against says that the necessity for a statute of limitations by indictment, much less by information, and, as fixing the time within which claims against the says that the necessity for a statute of limitations he could not be proceeded against the United States may be presented to the executive as well as departments, becomes more and more apparent himself, was void. It seemed wonderful and extra-ordinary to him that these gentlemen should say impossible to determine the merits of claims we are not liable to a grand jury inquest, we are growing out of the operations of the army during liable only to impeachment, and being out of office the late rebellion, or in other wars of still earlier date. Most of the old claims pressed upon this office are of this class. Through the lapse of time the ascertainment of the truth grows difficult, but to the Belknap case as to the impracticability of the temptation to present fraudulent claims is increased. The consolidation of agencies and the passage of various acts granting increase of pension, including arrears, have caused the accumulation of work now on hand, and if the work increases in future as it has in the past the present force will be insufficient.

REDEMPTION OF 31/2 PER CENTS IN NOVEMBER. Acting Secretary of the Treasury French this newspaper; but he expressed faith in the writers in newspapers—"that is," he said, "all newspapers except two or three in the District of Columbia." They ask the court to adopt that principle in month and until otherwise ordered, the department. hereby given that on Wednesday next, and on each Wednesday thereafter through the present month and until otherwise ordered, the department will redeem, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, paying par and interest accrued to the date of redemption, any undiscretion by the government, did not exercise that discretion for the good people of the government, but was using it for the good of a few, by squeez-num, to an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000 on each num, to an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000 on each

RESIGNED.-Mr. Wm. Mayse, for sixteen years a principal clerk in the Pension office, has resigned his position to go into private business in this city.

The unusual abundance of mushrooms in the city a profitable business to quite a large number of individuals who have ground prepared, and from these gardens have the markets generally been supplied. Notably among those who have made States is defrauded, the parties which enter into the design or conspiracy to perpetrate the fraud he ness is Mr. Peter Guigan, whose grounds and pits are located at Uniontown, and have heretofore been fully described in The STAR. The unusual abundance of this fungi for sale in the market at however, is not due to the efforts of those who make mushroom tivation a business, but they gathered by country people miles away from the city, who bring them here by the barrels full in some cases. The countrymen state that the fields and pastures are full of them. Yesterday the Center market was full of them, the market people saying they never saw so many in one day. The consequence was that the price was much below what they usually bring. The usual price for the cultivated mushroom ranges from 15 to 75 cents per pound, according to the demand for them, but the spontaneous growth over the country fields has had the effect of bringing the price argument of Mr. Wilson directed against the of the cultivated one down to 15a20 cents per argument of Mr. Wilson directed against the form of the information was in the nature of a demurrer. The defence were at liberty to chal-The unusual growth is attributed to the long drouth followed by the copious rain of last week on the warm ground. They are found in rich meadow land or pastures where stock has been ranging. There are many ways of cooking them, but the most common is by making stews, or a sauce to accompany beefsteaks.

A SINGULAR SUIT.—Messrs. Enoch Totten, W. A. McKenney and E.C. Blunt have filed a suit for Ann Mary Rienmuth against John G. Garland and Sarah Garland for \$10,000 damages. Plaintiff claims that on the 3d of August, 1880, she was in possession of a part of the Clark Mills estate, on which she carried on a milk dairy, yielding her at the rate of \$1,500 per annum, and held there as the rate of \$1,500 per annum, and held the same of \$1,500 per annum, and held the same of \$1,500 per annum, and the same of the same of \$1,500 per annum, and the same of that it was not enough to merely allege that the acts were corrupt, &c., saying that after treating of the first three counts, he then had intended his remarks to apply to all of them and to attack the peaceful enjoyment of said premises, about September 12th, 1880, threatened and terrified her so that she had to move from the place and her business, and that they poisoned and killed the cows, turkeys and chickens.

> Indictments.—The grand jury to-day returned ndictments against Wash Meredith, second offense, petit larceny, and William J. Queenan, same; and dismissed Joseph G. Fowler, embezzlement, and Elizabeth Straitner, grand larceny. President Arthur in New York.

> > HIS VISIT NOT A POLITICAL ONE.

President Arthur, ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury William Windom, of Minnesota, were at the Fifth avenue hotel, New York last night. The fact that the President and Mr. Conkling were at the hotel led many people to conjecture that the two gentlemen intended to confer as to political affairs generally. This is strenuously denied by those who should know whereof they speak. There seems no reason to doubt, the Herald says that President Arthur is there simply to arrange private matters requiring his personal attention, and having no relation whatever to politics. Since his accession to the presidency, General Arthur has maintained absolute neutrality with regard to political quarrels in the city and state, and none of his friends doubt his intention to carry out a policy of neutrality hereafter. While in New York the President will have nothing to do with political disputes, but his advice, if asked, will no doubt be given with his usual frankness. avenue hotel, New York last night. The fact that

which he belonged, and justice to himself. Mr. Bliss ceased speaking at \$115, and Mr. Ingersoli commenced his argument.

Mr. Ingersoll's Argument.

Mr. Ingersoll said he would call attention first to the question of probable cause. The affidavits and information were all the evidence, all the probable cause in the case. He desired to show how much it amounted to as evidence, and that was the only reason that he examined

SNAPPING A LOADED PISTOL IN A MAN'S FACE.—In the Police Court this morning, a colored man, named Alfred Busey, was charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, Geo. Ridgely, who testified to the and Busey had some words at 90th and L streets northwest yesterday afternoon, when Busuy drew a pistol and snapped it in witness's face, but it failed to explode, and witness ran and he fired three times at witness. Officer Burgess testified to seeing the shooting and arresting the prisoner. The case was ent to the grand jury, and Busey was committed in default of \$1,000 bonds.

l'elegrams to The Star. INDIANS ON THE WAR-PATH NEW BRITISH MINISTER WELCOMED. THE CASE OF LIEUT. FLIPPER.

The New British Minister.

HE IS CORDIALLY WELCOMED TO AMERICA. PHILADELPHIA, November 4 .- This morning the revenue cutter Hamilton, having on board the reception committee, started down the river to meet the new British Minister, Hon. Lionel Sackville West, and excert him up to the city. The cutter met the steamer opposite League Island, where the committee and guests boarded her. A reception was held in the cabin by Mr. West Joel Cook, secretary of the committee, read the following address from the mayor, the latter also expressing his inability to be present:

OF PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1881. "Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States: tive of the city, it gives me great pleasure to receive the representative of her majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. It is the duty and interest of the United States and Great Britain to to each other, but at this time particularly you, as

hand of an assassin has consigned our beloved Chief Magistrate to an untimely grave. From the time of the assassination to his lamented death, your people and your Queen have shown the deepest anxiety and grief, and thus contributed to bind the two nations closer together. The frequent womanly telegrams of her majesty, disregarding the formalities of courts, have created the warmest feelings of attachment to her in the hearts of every American.

"As the mayor of Philadelphia, I most cordially greet you, and tender to you the hospitalities of the city in the name of the city of Philadelphia, hoping that your mission to America may prove successful and reflect great credit upon your honor and integrity. I again welcome you to the city.

"I am your obedient servant, SAMUEL G. KING, Mayor of Philadelphia." Another address was read by J. Price Wethesentences, in which the hope was expressed that the present good feeling between the United States and Great Britain heretofore prevailing might be lasting, and assured his listeners that he would do all in his power to promote that end. This concluded formalities. A general introduction then took place. Among those present were the following, most of Wm. Brockie, John Lucas, Capt. Wm. Arthur, R. N.; Fred Adam, secretary of the legation at Washington; John T. Bayly, president Commercial Ex-change; Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Hon. Charles O'Neill; Capt. Clipperton, British consul; James A. Wright and Senator Horatio Gates Jones. The Indiana arrived at her dock at 11 a.m., and

General Foreign News.

THE LEFROY-GOLD MURDER TRIAL presides. The court room is densely crowded.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—A few minutes before midnight last night a man entered the fourth district police station and, giving his name as Peter W. Abbott, said that he desired to surrender himself. He then made a statement to House Sergeant Taylor, who was on duty, to the effect that he (Abbott) knew that he was accused of the murder of Samuel H. Clugston at Valley Forge last spring, and he wished to be held to answer for the crime. At 9 o'clock this morning he was taken, by Sera long statement to the chief of police, in which he declares that he murdered Clugston. The chief of police denies, however, that the prisoner is detained on account of that murder. The chief of police telegraphs to the district attorney at Norristown that a man was under arrest who claimed to have committed the Clugston murder. It has since been learned that the prisoner is Christian Hensel, an old thief, who has served eight years in the Eastern penitentiary, and several terms in the House of Correction. It is believed that his story is a fabri-

Murdered for Money.

GALVESTON, TEX., November 4.—A special dispatch from Henrietta to the News says: "The body of an unknown man, shot in three places, has been found lying in a gulch near his wagon, with his pockets turned wrong side out. It is thought he was murdered for money which was supposed to have been on his person.

Scranton, Pa., November 4.—The hills around Scranton are covered with snow this morning.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., November 4.- There is an inch of snow on the mountains this morning. The thermometer was down to twelve degrees above

The Markets.

new ten-forties, 52% bid to-day.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—Cotton firm—middling, 11%. Flour quiet—Howard street and western super, 4.75a5.50; do. extra, 5.75a6.50; do. family, 6.75a7.50; city mills super, 5.00a5.75; do. extra, 6.00 a6.50; do. family, 7.75a8.00; do. Rio brands, 7.50a 7.62; Patapsco family, 8.25. Wheat, southern a shade strongar, western lower closing firm—southern and stronger; western lower, closing firm—southern red, 1.40al.45; do. amber, 1.45al.50; No. 1 Maryland, 1.47%; No. 2 western winter red, spot and November. stronger; western lower, closing firm—southern red, 1.40a1.45; do. amber, 1.45a1.50; No. 1 Maryland, 1.474; No. 2 western winter red, spot and November, 1.38%a1.38%; December, 1.42%a1.43; January, 1.46%a 1.47; February, 1.50%a1.50%. Corn. southern higher western lower and quiet—southern white, 71a72; do. yellow, 66a69, new and old; western mixed, spot and November, 66a66%; December, 69%a69%; January, 71%a72. Oats higher—southern, 49a52; western white, 50a52; do. mixed, 48%; Pennsylvania, 50a52. Rye quiet, 1.07a1.08. Hay quiet—prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, 19.00a24.00. Provisions quiet and steady—mess pork, 18.50. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 8% and 10%. Bacon—shoulders, 9%; clear rib sides, 11%. Hams, 14a15. Lard—refined, 12%. Butter firm—western grass, 18a25. Eggs higher, 25a27. Petroleum nominal—refined, 7%. Coffee firm—Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9a11%. Sugar steady—A soft, 16%. Whisky dull, 1.17a1.17%. Freights to Liverpool per steamer firm—cotton, 3-16a%d.; flour, 2s. per barrel; grain, 4a 4%d. Recenpts—flour, 2,404 barrels; wheat, 58,436 bushels; corn, 34,755 bushels; oats, 2,436 bushels; rye, 3,182 bushels. Shipments—wheat, 67,202 bushels; corn, 429 bushels. Saies—wheat, 414,138 bushels; corn, 84,050 bushels.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Stocks heavy. Money, 5a6. Exchange—long, 480%; short, 484. State bonds inactive. Governments quiet and steady. Cotton NEW YORK, November 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened lally cents lower; since recovered. Corn opened %al cent lower; since partially recovered. Pork dull and weak, 17.75. Lard heavy, 11.45. Spirits turpentine, 53%. Rosin, 250. Freights

firm.

LONDON, November 4, 12:30 p.m.—U. S. bonds, 4½'s, 116½. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 56½; do. seconds, 21½. Illinois Central, 136. Pennsylvania Central, 68½. Reading, 35½. Milwaukie and St. Paul common, 113. NEW YORK MARKETS THIS AFTERNOON. The following quotations were current in New York to-day at 2:30 p.m., as reported by H. H. Dodge, o to-day at 2:30 p.m., as reported by H. H. Dodge, of 539 15th street, by special wire:—Western Union, 86%; New York Central, 140%; Lake Shore, 123; Michigan Central, 94%; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 46%; do. preferred, 90; do. seconds, 104%; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 127%; New Jersey Central, 96; Delaware and Hudson, 109%; Reading, 67%; Northwestern, 127%; do. preferred, 140%; St. Paul, 108%; Wabash and Pacific, 48%; do. preferred, 89%; Union Pacific, 120%; M., K. and T., 41; Hannibal and St. Jo. 96%; do. preferred, 112%; Ohlo and Mississippi, 42; Pacific Mail, 45; C. C. and I. C., 21; Northern Pacific common, 40%; do. preferred, 82%; San Francisco common, 45%; do. preferred,

the immediate future of prices. The temper of the In the money market 5a6 per cent is the quotation for call loans on stocks, the rates on United States bonds bein about 1 per cent lower. Time loans are about 6 per cent, but they are less difficult to obtain than lately. Prime mercantile paper is 647 per cent. The U. S. Treasury was this morning debtor at the

exchange markets, if it continues, will soon increase the supply of commercial bills from that source, and any important increase of this kind would make the foreign exchange market decidedly weak. More Charges Against Lieutenan

raign Lieutenant Flipper on the original charges "OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY have been preferred against the accused since the

"Your Excellency:-As the official representacultivate, at all times, the most friendly relations

fifteen minutes later the party took carriages and

drove to the Continental Hotel, where lunch will be eaten. This afternoon it is intended to escort Mr. West to various places of interest throughout the city, although the program has not yet been definitely arranged, and at 6 o'clock to-night he will be the recipient of a banquet at St. George's Hall At 1 o'clock he was received at the mayor's office, that official delivering a brief address of

London, November 4. - The Manchester Guardian in its commercial article this morning says: The market is quiet, with small business where sellers are slightly easier to deal with. Considerable sales are occasionally effected, especially of some descriptions of export yarns, chiefly for China and the Levant. The cloth market is steady.

Brighton railway express train, in June, has commenced. The prisoner appears calm and collected. maining in the institution. There have been since The Attorney General, Sir Henry James, is opening the case on behalf of the crown. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge

The Clugston Murder.

September last while in the swing swimming pool. The deaths of the following officers of the insti-George W. Riggs, esq., Hon. William Stickney and President James A. Garfield, who was the patron of the institution. A chapter of the report is de-The receipts for the support of the institution for the year were \$59,071.99, and the disbursements the geant Smith, to the central station, where he made same, except an unexpended balance of \$964.47.
Of the one hundred and fourteen pupils, 68 of them
represent 21 states and the District of Columbia. cation, and that he is partially demented.

& O. R. R., three miles from the city,—Lewis D. Means, proprietor, Wednesday 150 head of cattle were sold to butchers, at 3½c.a5½c. per lb.; 300 sheep and lambs were sold as follows: Sheep 3½c.a4½c. per lb.; lambs 5c.a6½c.; cows and caives brought \$25a\$50. The state of the market was dull.

Legal. Contest Over a Patent.—To-day, Andrew and Michael Runstetter and the Farmers' Friend Manufacturing company, by J. E. Norris and Messrs. Wood & Boyd, filed a bill in equity against J. W. Atkinson, Charles Deere and Alva Mansur, and Commissioner of Patents Marble, for the issue of a patent for a corn-planter, which they claim to have invented in 1878, and to be entitled to letters patent. to letters patent.

THIEVES IN THE SUBURBS.—Last evening, burg-lars entered the residence of Mr. Albion B. Jameson, in Mount Pleasant, and ransacked the entire lower part of the house, a large quantity of cloth-ing, silver ware and some valuable surgical in-struments, were carried off. The robbers also tried to effect an entrance into the residence of Mr. J. S. Brown, opposite, but failed in their object. This is the second raid on the latter's premises lately. Mr. Jameson is a clerk in the First Auditor's office.

was briefly mentioned in The Star last evening that yesterday in the Equity Court, Judge Wylle made a decree in the case of Ida F. Thompson age Geo. Wm. Thompson, giving complainant a divorce from defendant with the custody of her child and the right to resume her maiden name of Ida I lejo, Cal., in September, 1871, and their residence here since 1878; that defendant was a paymaster clerk stationed at the Mare Island navy yard at the time of the marriage; that shortly after they went to housekeeping in February, 1872, he began to drink to excess and to treat her with cruelty, and she sites a number of instances of beating her with fists, pulling her out of bed, &c.; that he left California in 1877, and arriving in this city wrote her to join him, saying he had taken an oath not to drink again, and that believing this she came here in September, 1878, only to find that he had deceived her, his oath being only for a year and within the limits of Washington. She recites that he again drank to excess and in March, 1879, their elerk stationed at the Mare Island navy yard a he again drank to excess, and in March, 1879, their child having died, plaintiff sent a telegraphic order to her father in California for \$50, which was sent, and defendant took the order to get cashed. but spent the money, returning but \$10 to buy the coffin; that on the occasion of the funeral he was so drunk as to be scarcely able to walk. She charges that he became so abusive to her that on June 7, 1881, she was forced to leave him.

WORTH SOMETHING AT LEAST.—The number of dogs impounded the last year was about 3,100, of which about 300 were redeemed, and the rest killed. It may be a matter of interest to state that the contractor for the removal of dead animals has the skins of all these dogs taken off. Their average market value is 25 cents, although some large ones are worth 75 cents and sometimes \$1 each. They are sent to the tanneries in Baltimore and other places, and the leather is used in making gloves.

A Bold Theft.—Last evening a young lady, employed in a store on Pennsylvania avenue and living on Q street, between 15th and 16th streets, got off a street car at 14th and Q streets and started home in the rain. She was considerably startled by the apparition under the umbrella of a negro, who seizing her arm held her tightly while he wrenched from her grasp a satchel, containing two purses and about \$10 in money. The rascal then made his escape.

TRIAL FOR SLANDER, &C.—This morning, in a Circuit Court, Judge MacArthur, the case of Albertann agt. W. Kirby for \$10,000 for dames claimed to have been sustained by reason of fendant baving charged plaintiff with setting to his shop, on H street, near 4th, on March 5, 10 about 8:30 or 9 o'clock, and causing his arrest the for, was taken up. The testimony was to the electric that the shop was discovered on fire in a closet at extinguished before much damage was done. To

this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

E. M. LOWE,

W. H. HENNING.

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1, 1881.—
The partnership heretofore existing between THOS. J. MORRISON and D. B. WEEDEN, under the

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